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national politics, and the divisive influence of national ambitions, the former Allies are sitting in council in London revising the Treaty of Sèvres, negotiating with the two groups of Turks that claim the right to speak for Turkey, and calmly informing Greece that she must retreat from territory which she has held for two years and to conquer which she has borne the brunt of the fighting. The rival Turkish groups, having composed their differences, are quite willing to accept conditionally the terms that the Allies now impose, for they restore much of the territory and more of the political prestige that had been taken away by the Treaty of Sèvres. The Greeks, through their National Assembly, answer "No," and in this attitude the royalists and the Venezelists join. Venezelos, forgetting his recent treatment by the Greek voter, "patriot" that he is, has been in London urging the Greek case on the representatives of the Allies, but without the success he desired. Taking the larger view of the incident, which is only one of many that might be cited, it discloses again to a cynical world the differences of mood and conscience that exist between war and peace psychology, between statesmen who have a military victory to win and statesmen who have a victory to capitalize. During the war all considerations of race, religion, trade supremacy, and nationalistic ambition are submerged in order that an enemy may be defeated; but in "peace-making" by diplomacy and "conference" these "constant" factors in life emerge quickly, and the more violently because so long suppressed. British influence probably will lead to a truce in final settlement of this controversy, while a newly created commission studies the situation anew.

LORD MILNER'S RETIREMENT FROM THE BRITISH MINISTRY has been imputed to his dissatisfaction with the government's treatment of his report on Egypt. It may be that the premier and the more conservative forces of the government could not see eye to eye with the statesman, whose progressive report, in the light of his established record as an imperialist, was the more remarkable. But that the ministry is not unaware of the necessity of doing something more than make "gestures" toward the Egyptian independents and home rulers is shown by the invitation just sent by the Foreign Office to the Sultan of Egypt. It said:

His Majesty's Government, after study of the proposals made by Viscount Milner, has arrived at the conclusion that the status of the protectorate is not a satisfactory relation in which Egypt should continue to stand in regard to Great Britain. While it has not reached a final decision with regard to Lord Milner's recommendations, it desires to confer regarding them with a delegation nominated by Your Highness with a view, if possible, to substitute for the protectorate a relationship which would, while securing the special interests of Great Britain and enabling her to offer adequate guarantees to foreign powers, meet the legitimate aspirations of Egypt and the Egyptian people.

When Winston Churchill, under whose administration Egypt now will fall, arrived in Cairo, March 12, there were popular "demonstrations," indicating clearly renewal of distrust of British policy because of his advent to power over Egypt and over other British "possessions" in the Near East.

## LETTER BOX

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 18, 1921.

EDITOR OF ADVOCATE OF PEACE:

SIR: Rumors of Norway being infected with the virus of Bolshevism once in a while have found their way to the columns of the daily press. But the danger of Bolshevism obtaining a foothold in Norway seems to have passed forever now, after the action taken recently by the moderate Social-Democrats of the country. At a national congress at Christiania on January 16 the moderate group of the Socialist Party agreed, by a vote of 168 to 5, to sever all connections with Moscow and the Bolshevik group and form their own party, the Social-Democratic Labor Party.

The event is expected to have a ruinous effect on Norwegian Bolshevism, which has for some time been able to hold its sway over organized labor, despite the fact that it represents only a minority. The new Social-Democratic Labor Party includes some of the most prominent Socialist leaders, such as A. Buen, president of the Storting, and many of the ablest trade union men, as well as two-thirds of the Labor members of the Storting. The program of the new party extends invitation for membership to all Socialists disagreeing with the resolutions of the Moscow Congress and opposed to membership in the Third International, and probably will be met with liberal support on the part of Norwegian workingmen. The party will open a political campaign for the parliamentary election occurring next fall.

Commenting on this breakaway of the bulk of labor, the Anglo-Norwegian Trade Journal states that Bolshevism in Norway hereafter will be reduced to an empty sound and practically destroyed as a future political factor.

ARNE KILDAL.

## BOOK REVIEWS

WHILE EUROPE WAITS FOR PEACE. By *Pierrepont B. Noyes*. The Macmillan Co., New York. Pp. 99. \$1.50.

This is the plea of the American Rhineland Commissioner from April, 1919, to June, 1920, for action by the United States that will put an end to the process of economic and political demoralization in Europe, which process he has studied on the ground. It is dedicated to Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, for whom the author has much respect and apparent affection. Speaking as one who has shared in the Rhineland occupation by troops of France, Great Britain, and the United States, he says that it is military occupation seen at its best; and withal it is brutal, provocative, and a continuance of war. Its maintenance, as a debt-collecting agency through fifteen years, is unthinkable. He charges France with plotting for separatist movements within Germany, and shows how pressure to induce the American officials to share in this policy was brought to bear and how it was resisted. As for our home policy, he would have organized governmental supervision of credits and exchange so as to make possible American rehabilitation of a European industrial revival. His confidence in the rising power of labor in the world as a political force hostile to militarism is complete. It is this factor plus the "horror of war among the masses of Europe" that he counts upon for ultimate ending of war. His observation is that the masses of Europe are beginning to hate America. Rich, and selfishly talking of "America for Americans" and "Why should we trouble ourselves over Europe's troubles," we are steadily building up a bond of hatred against us that will include Teuton, Gaul, Briton, Latin, and Slav. He would forgive France all her indebtedness to the United States, relieve her fears, and assist her wise men to overcome her chauvinists and republican imperialists. Sooner or later, whether she will or no, the United States must act as an informal "receiver"; and as such she can impose conditions making for enduring peace and for industry where now informal war and economic chaos rule. The fact that this prescription, in its general outline, tallies so closely with the estimates of so many other Americans of first rank as publicists who have seen Europe